

1888 NOW READY. 1888
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
For 1888.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE,
COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c.,
Royal 8vo, pp. 1,200. \$3.00.
SMALLER EDITION, R. 16vo, pp. 816. \$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been considerably revised, and brought up
to date, and is much increased in bulk.
CONTAINS DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL
ACCOUNTS OF AND DIRECTORIES FOR
HONGKONG—Kobe (Hyogo).
Do. Ladis' Directory—Osaka.
Do. Post Directory—Tokyo.
Do. Military Forces—Yokohama.
MACAO—
CHINA—
Fuzhou—
Fukien—
Kiau-chow—
Whampoa—
Canton—
Swatow—
Amoy—
Takao—
Tainanfu—
Tamsui—
Keelung—
Fukien—
Wuchow—
Ningpo—
Shanghai—
Chinkiang—
Kinkiang—
Kukkiang—
Hankow—
Ichang—
Chungking—
Chufu—
Takao—
Tsin-tsin—
Peking—
Port Arthur—
Newchwang—
Corea—
Seoul—
Juchuan—
Pusan—
Yachow—
Japan—
Nagasaki—
NAVAL SQUADRONS—
British—
United States—
Japan—
SHIPPING—Officers of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce—
K. & C. Co.—
Japan M. S. Co.—
Ladis' China S. Co.—
Dongas M. S. Co.—
China M. S. N. Co.—
M. S. Co.—
Miscellaneous Coast Steamers.

THE LIST OF RESIDENTS now contains the names of
FOURTEEN THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED
FOREIGNERS
arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest
order, the initials as well as the surnames
in alphabetical order.

The MAPS and PLANS have been mostly
re-arranged in a superior style and brought up to date. They now consist of—

MAP OF MERCANTILE HOUSES IN CHINA.
MAP OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.

MAP OF THE FAR EAST.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

PLAN OF CITY OF VICTORIA.

PLAN OF MONGLOO DISTRICT, VICTORIA.

PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI.

PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.

PLAN OF MANILA.

PLAN OF SAIGON.

PLAN OF TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

PLAN OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG.

Among the other contents of the book are—
An Anglo-Chinese Code—Mens of Barone
for the Protection of Rainfall, &c.—
A full Chronology of remarkable events since
the advent of foreigners to China and Japan.
A description of Chinese Festivals, Fasts, &c.,
with the days on which they fall.

Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, &
Dimensions of Hongkong Stamp Duties.

The Hongkong Postage Guide for 1888.

Seals of Committees and Charges adopted by
the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong,

Shanghai, Amoy and Newchwang.

Hongkong Chart, Journals, and Boat Hire.

The APPENDIX consists of
FOUR HUNDRED PAGES of closely printed matter, to which reference is
constantly required by residents and those
having commercial or political relations with the
Countries embraced within the scope of the
CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too numerous
to recapitulate in an advertisement, but
include—

TREATIES WITH CHINA—
Great Britain, 1842.

France, 1858.

Chaco, with Addition Article
Qajar Convention, 1886.

and all others not abrogated.

France, Tientsin, 1868.

Convention, 1860.

Prussia, 1852.

Treaty of Commerce, 1886.

United States, 1858.

Additional, 1869.

Peking, 1860.

Germany, Tientsin, 1861.

Peking, 1859.

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN—
Great Britain, 1854.

United States, 1854.

Additional, 1869.

Treaty of Commerce, 1886.

United States, 1858.

Additional, 1869.

Treaty of Commerce, 1886.

United States, 1858.

Additional, 1869.

Treaty of Commerce, 1886.

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Additional, 1869.

Treaty of Commerce, 1886.

United States, 1858.

Additional, 1869.

Treaty of Commerce, 1886.

Of course, as long as the issue is contingent on the will of one man no forecast can be wholly safe from the moment of doubt, and length of time is of no service in this. Some time ago following one is significant.—Some time ago considerable numbers of troops were transported by two steamers of the Russian Black Sea Steamship Company from Batoum and Poti, and landed in a seaport called Manor not far from the neighbourhood of Sebastopol, not for whom special trains awaited them. They were then dispersed to cross as little as possible the country. These trains were being gradually brought up to the frontier, some into Russia, others to the Austrian frontier. Trains carrying them ran occasionally at hours when trains do not generally run; and snowstorms, which have been rather plentiful of late, are welcomed as natural allies. The last trains before a line is officially declared blocked, and the first few trains before it is officially reopened, carry the news. These are the only reliable news of troops just now between Tainan and Beilun, Liao-ting, sending their way by easy stages and in small parties in the direction of Kieff and the south-west.

Elizabethburgh, a city of 43,000 inhabitants in the government of Kherson, within easy distance of the River Dniester, is the headquarters of the South Russian Cavalry. The sprouting of forests in the neighbourhood of the city, however, so that a large disuse is necessary in going forward with military preparations there elsewhere.

Among the signs and tokens in which this district abounds is the purchase of cavalry horses on a large scale. They are not being bought exclusively nor even mainly in the vicinity of Elizabethburgh; the other districts of Kherson and other governments supply a large proportion.

The horses are being largely reexported, for the sale is occupied mainly by the Chinese, who range 50 to 150 miles inland from 200 to 210, and are always less than that fixed by the tariff drawn up by the Government in 1874.

Cavalry equipments, arms, etc., are being wrought, repaired, refurbished up; blacksmiths are working literally day and night, and the followers of Wieland a bold handcraft have never been known better or better dava than that the present.

In the neighbourhood of Elizabethburgh the horses of Odessa are in a state of perfect health, carefully carried out, in as far as the weather does not prove an obstacle.

"A plan of defense before accepted by the Ministry has been thrown aside and a new one is being worked out. It is only a question of the number of torpedoes, the places where they are to be sunk, etc., which was determined long ago but is being changed again now."

It is a feeling in the country is universal that the Government is merely temporizing till the first and now disappear. As soon as the weather clears up a little Russia's intentions will become more evident.—*St. James's Gazette*, March 1.

THE WONDERS OF THE CAUCASUS.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on the 12th March in the theatre of the University of London, a paper was read by Mr. Douglas W. Freshfield, the honorary secretary, on "The Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers of the Caucasus." Upon the table were photographs and water-colour sketches, and the paper was further illustrated by means of a diaphor lantern.

Mr. Freshfield, who was formerly vice-president of the Alpine Club, said one of which was the father of Caucasus, only to show that the great mountain part of the chain from north of Pitkunda to Bazardjui was 400 miles in length, and the skirts stretched out to the neighbourhoods of Batu and Novo Rossi, the new Black Sea port of Transcaucasia. For a distance as great as that from Mont Blanc to the St. Gotthard there was no gap in it under 10,000 ft., and this gap, which did not traverse glacier, was by roads, one of which was the famous Daridze, the only one connecting the east and west, and culminated in the glacial groups of Kubek, 16,546 ft., and Schobek, 14,000 ft. He called attention especially to the Central Caucasus and that portion between Elbrus and Kubek, a distance of 80 miles only. Over this main chain were a number of passes—the only path leading to Bazingi, the Zanner had not been used for twenty-five years when he reported it. He said 18,500 ft. Some of the glaciers of the main chain were enormous. The Central Caucasus was much steeper than the Central Alps. What gave the Caucasian cliffs and combes their strange loveliness was the ample folds and arrangement of their snowy drapery. Much of the Caucasus was like the best part of the Jungfrau, or the finest bits on the Glacier Blanc under the Pelerin. Descending from the main chain, the groups of the highest snowdrifts were to be seen, gathered in tufts at a height of over 13,000 ft. The slopes above the great Mastia Glacier from 9,000 ft. to 10,000 ft. were green, and the grass was relieved with poppies, wild sunflowers. The flora of the basin was wonderful. A horse laden with baggage was entirely hidden by the growth of flowers; the head and shoulders of a mule only rose above them. Wild sunflowers and a species like Canterbury bells grew to a height of 10 or 12 ft. There were no waterfalls, but many small streams. Of late years the glaciers had receded in a manner corresponding to the Alpine glaciers. They were all in retreat in 1869; about 1875 they began to turn, and last year were sensibly advancing. The humidity of the summer climate was at once a charm and a vexation. The atmospheric effects were beautiful and various; the sky of the northern steppes was luminous and soft; the light of the moon, the stars, and the sun, that could realize all its glories. They wanted much work done in the way of exploration, so that could realize all its glories. They wanted a geologist to examine the rocks, an entomologist to study the insects, botanists to look the flowers, and sportsmen to play the great wilds. Archaeologists, architects, and artists might find a little-worked gold for study in Georgian antiquities, churches, and frescoes, while Jewish antiquities might examine their co-religionists of Mingrelia, and decide whether they really came in with Cyrus.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Crown estates of the Kings of Prussia, which are of great value, pass to the new Emperor for life, but the most private property of the Emperor William was at his own disposal, and he is known to have made a private member of the Imperial Family is aware of his provisions. It is expected that the Grand Duchess of Baden will benefit very considerably, and the Emperor had several times announced his intention of bequeathing to her the palace and beautiful park of Babelsberg, near Potsdam. The personal property of the Empress Victoria is now estimated at £100,000,000, and it is to determine, she would be entitled to the very large jointure as Queen-Dowager of Prussia.

A Mr. Alop and one of his men, John Jackson, were looking around the rocks one morning after their sleep (says the *London Evening Star*), when they started a cobra head—(they were in the hills in the south of India) which was about 40 feet in diameter, at the top and was shaped like the upper half of an orange. He thought he would go down into this basin and see what it was like, when he observed another cobra close by which seemed to offer easier passage. Jackson walked round the corner of the rock and brought up very suddenly when he found the head to be with an enormous moustache. Mr. Alop, who had a very bad jaw, and a jagged cut on his face, and a jagged cut on his head, which caused to the bottom of the basin and disappeared. Being afraid to secure the hide of the lion, search was made, and it was discovered that the bottom of the basin was a hole about 20 feet in diameter, opening into a cavity beneath, into which the beast had tumbled. A rough ladder was constructed by Mr. Alop descended into this curious cavern, when he made a sharp, fairly sharp, and a moustache for a moment. He found him in the lower half of the house-shaped hole in the rocks, which carried out the simile completely. The floor, which was of sandstone, was 40 feet across, and the sides sloped upward and inward to the neck dividing the lower half from the basin above. It would be impossible for a human being or beast of any description once in there to get out without help. In the cavernous room he found a moustache, which he did not understand.

—Inches and inches of the size of the size, which had to recently fall in that their holes were still whole, lay about, while the hole was filled from one side to the other with bones of every species of animal known on the plains. They had fallen into the trap formed by nature, and being unable to get out had died of starvation.

The Paris *Guards* states that this year, even should the war be suspended, the armistice and the principal States of the world will cost about 2,000,000,000 francs—France, 400,000,000 francs, and pensions, fortresses, funds, and Spanish treasure, 300,000,000 francs—Prussia, 1,047,393,986 francs—Great Britain (England and India), 1,037,000,000 francs—Austria, 1,501,626 francs—Italy, 332,624,000 francs—Spain, 20,100,000 francs—Turkey, 128,831,700 francs—Holland, 69,932,000 francs; and other countries the balance between them.

An important Discovery is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous prostration, physical exhaustion, and premature death. The discovery was made by a man in Old Mexico, who had his first remarkable existence and an early grave. We learn that the Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 24th April.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per American ship *Great Admrial*, sailed on the 18th April.—For San Francisco—14,743 bags rice, 2,000 bags beans, 1,829 packages samsho, 500 barrels oil, 645 packages fire crackers, 503 packages soap, 219 rolls matting, 1,237 packages tea, and 18,125 packages merchandise.

EXCHANGER.

On LONDON—
Telegraphic Transfer 2114
Bank Bills, on demand 30
Bank Bills, 30 days' sight 201
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight 304
Credits, 4 months' sight 308
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 303

On PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 3.79
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3.87

On NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, on demand 732
Bank Bills, 30 days' sight 743

On BOMBAY—
Telegraphic Transfer 2914
Bank, on demand 292

On CALCUTTA—
Telegraphic Transfer 2914
Bank, on demand 292

On SHANGHAI—
Bank, at sight 72
Private, 30 days' sight 724

On HONGKONG—
Bank, on demand 155
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—
386 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—
583 per share.

North China Insurance—The 265 per share.
China Marine Insurance Association—Tls. 108 per share.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—155 per cent. premium, sales.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—
386 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—
583 per share.

North China Insurance—The 265 per share.

China Marine Insurance Association—Tls. 108 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—
583 per share.

China Marine Insurance Company, Limited—
583 non, sellers.

Strains Fire Insurance Company, Limited—
583, ex div.

On SHANGHAI—
Bank, at sight 72
Private, 30 days' sight 724

On HONGKONG—
Bank, on demand 155
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—
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EXTRACT.

mention that in 1890 there was hardly a cart in the island, and now there are over 20,000. But there are districts where the planters do not go, where poverty and suffering still reign, and it is, to these districts that our Government must turn its attention, and by the restitution of the old tanks bring plenty within reach of all the three millions that people the island. I have completed my picture. Much, very much, will soon clear themselves of debt. Most of the railway debt has been already paid off. There still remains unpaid the cost of a small portion of the line, and the expense of the Colombo Branchwater, and Water-works make up the rest of the public debt. The people are lightly taxed; they pay only a few shillings a head. But the system of taxation is by no means perfect. The customs duties, the railway receipts, a tax on rice lands, an import duty on foreign rice, a salt monopoly, and the sale of Crown lands are the main sources of revenue, which amount to a million and a quarter sterling. There is no land tax beyond the little taken from the rice fields. There is no income-tax. There is no tax on the coconut or other palm tree cultivation. Salt and pearls are the only monopolies. The richest people in the island escape almost scot-free. The wealthy native pars nothing for his coconut palms and his fruit trees. The English owners of all the coffee, tea, coco, and cinnamon estates, covering an area of 300,000 acres, do not pay a cent of direct taxation. Yet I was shown over a tea plantation the other day which returned a net profit of £26 per acre last year. Of course, the planters constitute the powerful interest of the island, and they would probably resist to a man any readjustment of taxation which would eat a burdon on their land. They would argue that when they bought the land from the Crown they bought the fee simple. They would have the aid and sympathy of all the native landowners. An attempt to tax fruit-bearing trees caused a rebellion in 1798. But something will have to be done. The Government has used as revenue all the proceeds of the land sales, and that source of annual income must dry up before long; yet more, not less revenue is required. The railways have paid so well that the State might leave their extension to private enterprise. But what is wanted more urgently than railways is the steady development of the irrigation schemes which the present Governor has so much at heart. The vast ruins of ancient cities reveal a former prosperity which might, in his opinion, be revived by the restoration of the old artificial lakes. The monsoons which supply the rest of the island so abundantly with rain leave the northern provinces almost dry, and these great reservoirs were constructed over a thousand years ago to supply the deficiency. A whole valley into which poured a river would be dammed at its lower end by a huge masonry wall miles in length. Repeated invasions and the consequent insecurity and disturbance led to neglect of the dams, all these tanks fell into ruin, and their districts became mere jungle. It is these inland lakes that are now to be restored if money can be found for the work. Sir Arthur Gordon has already restored one which covers 5,000 acres with a depth of 17 feet of water, and feeds a district of many square miles. His predecessor, Sir William Gregory, by another restoration, recited a still wider district to irrigation. But this work of irrigation is only begun, and money is wanted for its progress. No public works do more for purely native population. They are agriculturists and nothing else. Give them land where they can cultivate their rice or other grain, and plant their palm or their juk tree, and they are content, however small their gain; but ask them to work in the ten plantations for hire, and nine out of ten will rather starve. Tamil coolies do the whole of the planter's hard work. About 70,000 Tamils come over every year from Southern India to swell the numbers of those who are already settled here. The Cingalese have a terrible character for laziness, and there is a grain of truth in the charge, but they will work hard enough at their own little plots of rice. Nobody who has watched their labour at the Kandyana terrace culture can call them incalculably lazy. They only want their own kind of work. The proposed restoration of old lands to rice and dry grain culture by irrigation would enable Government to receive the industry of the people as well as the richness of the soil. The English colony view this irrigation policy coldly. But it must be remembered that Ceylon, save in its mountain heights, is not a colony that offers a permanent home to the European. To English settlers it is a big forcing-house, full of heat and damp, where vegetation of all kinds runs riot, and the Englishman can only come as a sojourner whose one object is to make his fortune and take it home before his health breaks down. He brings his capital and enriches the people in many ways by his planting enterprise. But he does not open out the island for the natives nor does he keep his savings in the island, and the Government must think of the native as well as the planter. The development of the island must be for native benefit. The planter has energy to bring the jungle and the forest into cultivation for himself, but the native waits till Government does it for him. This irrigation policy is, therefore, both benevolent and far-seeing, and either a light hand assessment or a moderate income-tax should be imposed in order that the policy can be systematically carried out. Development in another direction is equally necessary. The amount spent on education is barely £70,000, and perhaps more is done by missions than by Government. The various churches have reached the remotest villages. Twenty-eight per cent. of the children go to school. English is far more common than talk than in India. But the teaching is very elementary and too purely literary. What is wanted is more funds, which can be furnished by increased taxation in the direction I have suggested, or still better by the utilisation of the Buddhist temple lands, which were given originally in trust for the poor, but are now wasted by the priesthood. As education funds increase education must be made technical, so as to restore old industries and encourage new trades and new cultures. The character of the Cingalese themselves, with their contempt for all handicrafts, will gradually change. Schools, railways, more intercommunications, and perfect equality in the State will destroy caste distinctions. In any case it is our duty to do more than what we are now for the natives. European industry should serve as an example to the natives, and everything should be done to increase their energy, to widen their agricultural experience, and give them new occupations. It do not mean in any way to disparage the planters of Ceylon. They are kindly and hospitable, full of pluck and persevering energy. Since 1837, when planting first began, they have suffered blows that would have prostrated men of any but Anglo-Saxon blood. I remember some years are travelling through the island, and for miles together I saw nothing but the dead stumps of the coffee plant. Millions of pounds were irretrievably lost on those slopes. But the planters rallied after a time. They tried cinchona, they tried coffee, they tried cardamoms, they tried tea, and everyone of those new cultures turned out a trump card. In 1872 only a few pounds of tea were exported; in 1887 at least ten million pounds of tea went to England. The island in the planting districts is now as busy and flourishing as ever it was. The people look healthy and are fairly dressed; the houses are well built; there is a pervading air of prosperity. As one of many proofs of the good planting has done, I may

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1888.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. H. EIDSIECK & Co.'S
CHAMPAGNE, 1888, WHITE SEALE.

\$22. per case of 1 dozen quart.

\$22. per case of 2 dozen pint.

PAUL DUBOIS & Co.'S
CLARET, GRAND VIN DE LILLE.

\$25. per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CLARET, CHATEAU LAROSE, 4-
\$13. per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CLARET, CHATEAU LAROSE, 4-
\$14. per case of 2 dozen pints.

PONTE'S CANTALOUPE, 4-
\$9.50. per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER'S MARSAUX,
\$7.50. per case of 1 dozen quarts.

LORMONT, 4-
\$8.50. per case of 2 dozen pints.

JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,
\$8. per case of 1 dozen bottles.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY'S 5 YEAR DIVIDEND POLICY

THIS Policy secures the insured the option of terminating the policy at any time and receiving the amount of all premiums paid, and, remaining for his Policy or cash surrender value together with his share of accumulated surplus apportioned as a dividend. If death occurs, the full amount of the Policy will be paid immediately on proof of death, together with a Mortuary Dividend of 50 per cent. of all premiums received during the 5 Year period in which death may happen.

Prospectus and full particulars may be had on application to

BIRLEY DALEYMPLE & Co., Agents, NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE Co., Hongkong, 13th January, 1888.

THE Undersigned, are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FILE AT CURRENT RATES.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co., Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office, Hongkong, 17th January, 1888.

THE CHINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, ESTABLISHED 1870, HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong, CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS. PAID UP CAPITAL \$400,000. RESERVE FUND \$650,000. CLAIMS PAID \$62,000. CLAIMS PAID AT CURRENT RATES \$39,000. RISKS ACCEPTED AT CURRENT RATES OF PREMIUM.

JAS. B. COUGHTRELL, Secretary, Hongkong, 30th March, 1888.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co., HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED) \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, LUN SIN SANG, Esq., BAN HU, Esq., YOW CHONG PENG, Esq., LEE LI CHOY, Esq., HOI CHUEN, Esq.

THE COMPANY GRANTS POLICIES ON MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary, HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1888.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & Co., Agents, HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (\$100,000).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, LUN SIN SANG, Esq., BAN HU, Esq., YOW CHONG PENG, Esq., LEE LI CHOY, Esq., HOI CHUEN, Esq.

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WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary, HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1888.

NOTICE.

TRANSLANTLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents, HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (\$100,000).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, LUN SIN SANG, Esq., BAN HU, Esq., YOW CHONG PENG, Esq., LEE LI CHOY, Esq., HOI CHUEN, Esq.

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